Carolina Observer.

VOL. XI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 6, 1828. [NO. 561.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance: $3 paid during the year of subscription; $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state number of insertions desired, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Pocket Book Lost.

Saturday the 16th inst., between this place and Davis's Bridge, (Rockfish,) the subscriber lost a *white calf skin Pocket Book*, with a strap of the same leather attached to it. It contained several Notes and Receipts from sundry persons to the subscriber, together with about twelve or fifteen dollars in money, principally in one and two dollar bills of the Carolina Banks. A reward of $15 will be given to any person who will deliver said Pocket Book to the subscriber, and all persons from whom he held notes, which were lost with said Pocket Book, are warned not to pay the same to any person but himself, personally.

DUNCAN J. McALISTER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 28, 1828.—60-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1828.

D. McNAIR, vs. McDANIEL. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, Levied on one sixth part of 250 acres of Land, &c.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant resides without this State; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Fayetteville Observer*, that the said McDaniel appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Anson County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the first Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, else judgment final will be entered against him, and the land levied upon be condemned, subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

W. DISMUKES, *Clerk*.

BOARDING.

Mrs. Cochran,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

Board and Lodging pr. week,			$4 00
Board alone,	,,	,,	3 50
Breakfast and Dinner,	,,		3 00
Dinner and Tea,	,,	,,	3 00
Dinner alone,	,,	,,	2 50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To which she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion will be spared to please.

January 14, 1828.

Notice.

WILL. G NELSON having declined the agency for the Subscriber—consequently all authority vested in him by Power of Attorney or otherwise from me, ceases, and is hereby revoked.

E. E. LEWIS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1828.—59 3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Kennedy Jernigan and wife Nancy, James Byrd and wife Ha, vs. the heirs of John McKay, dec'd. } Petition for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, in this case, that William Hobbie, and wife Mary, are inhabitants of this state, on motion, it is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that unless the said William Hobbie and wife Mary appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in February next, plead, answer or demur to the petition, filed by the Plaintiffs aforesaid, for partition of the real estate of John McKay, lying and being in the county of Robeson, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted pro confesso, as to them, and heard ex parte.

Test, *Neill Buie*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the Monday of November, A. D. 1827.

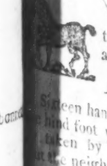
NEILL BUIE, *Clerk*.

5w7t

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber's plantation, on the night of the 29th January, a



Bright Bay Horse,

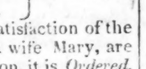
fifteen hands high, a star in his forehead, and hind foot white. The said Horse was porbably taken by a man, who was seen lurking about the neighborhood on the same evening, under suspicious circumstances. He wore a black hat with crape on it, and a red Scotch plaid cloak; he had also a pair of saddle bags and a brace of pistols. On answering the above description, was seen in Columbia on the 26th of January. He called himself *Darren Dunkin*, and said he was a horse drover; while there, he told many contradictory stories concerning himself and his business.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension or conviction of the thief, and fifteen dollars for the delivery, or for such information as may lead to the recovery of the horse.

STERLING W. RIVES.

Ten miles above Columbia, Richland District, S. C. February 9, 1828—59-3t

Leather and Shoe STORE,



Main Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,
Sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.
ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

January 17. W. L. HAWLEY.
54tf.

Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, &c.

50 Doz. Weding Hoes, assorted sizes,
5 bags Trace Chains,
8 doz. Scythe Blades,
50 kegs Orange Gun Powder,
For sale by J. & S. BIRDSALL.

ALSO,

A handsom GIG.

February 28, 1828. 60 3t.

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of Negroes conveyed to the subscriber by Samuel P. Ashe, and advertised to be made on Monday the 3d of March, is postponed until Monday the 10th day of March, and will then be made at 12 o'clock, at the Town House in Fayetteville.

J. W. WRIGHT, *Trustee*.

Fayetteville, Feb. 27, 1828.

TRUST SALE.

Valuable Real and Personal ESTATE.

ON Monday, the 10th day of March next, the Subscribers, in compliance with the intent and provisions of a Deed of Trust, bearing date the 8th February, 1828, executed to them by Mr. DUNCAN THOMPSON, of this place, for certain purposes therein mentioned, will expose to Public Sale, by Auction, at the Store recently occupied by the said Mr. Thompson, in Fayetteville, all his valuable Stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, About 3,500 bushels Salt, different sorts, Liquors and Groceries of every description.

Household, Counting House, Store, Warehouse and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c. comprising in the whole, a Stock, which for variety and amount is seldom to be met with at Auction in this place.

ALSO,

2 Wagons and first rate Teams, with Gear, &c. complete,

1 first rate Gig, 1 Sulkey, and 1 set of Harness,

4 Staunch *Tow Boats*, (nearly new) viz. *Glasgow, John Parker, Lafayette* and *Jackson*, and one Ferry Flat, with furniture, tackle, &c. all complete for each.

11 *Likely Negroes*,

One of which is a first rate wagoner, and two others blacksmiths,

4 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear,

31 Shares in the Capital or Joint Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company,

10 Shares of Steam Boat Stock,

Pew No. [illegible] in the Episcopal Church, and Pew No. 59 in the Presbyterian Church.

ALSO,

Several pieces or parcels of LAND in Campbellton, bounded East by the River, on which is built and erected TWO first rate and permanent *WHARVES*, viz: one of wood and one of stone, and one Warehouse.

3 pieces or parcels of LAND in Lower Fayetteville, on each of which stands a very large and convenient new Warehouse.

1 Lot adjoining the above, improved, occupied by Mrs Williams.

Several other valuable Lots immediately below the above, enclosed and improved,

Several other vacant Lots in the vicinity of the above.

1 Lot near Terry & McNeill's Saw Mill,

2 Lots on Alley leaning to Cool Spring,

All that handsome Lot on East side of Gillespie Street, opposite the State Bank, running through to Dick Street, improved, Warehouse and Blacksmith Shop.

The House and Lot with all the Improvements thereon, formerly John L. Hadley's, corner of Dick and Mumford Streets.

A vacant Lot fronting Dick Street and joining the above on the North side,

456 acres of Land joining Joshua Jessup and others, East side Cape Fear River,

House and Lot on the West corner of Lane leading to Scotch Spring, formerly belonging to William Cameron.

That valuable STORE HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by Mr. Thompson, Green Street, near the Town House,

The Store House and Lot occupied by H. W. Ayer, on Hay Street, also near the above,

1 Lot West side of Gillespie Street, with the *LARGE WAREHOUSE* and Improvements thereon.

The Lot and Improvements immediately in rear of the above, with large new Kitchen and Stables and other Improvements.

ALSO,

On Tuesday, the 1st day of April next, the

Wharf & two Brick Tenements,

joining the Custom House in the Town of Wilmington. Sale to take place on the premises, unless the Property is disposed of at private sale previously.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

CHARLES DEWEY, JOHN McLERAN, HENRY W. AYER, } Trustees.
HENRY W. AYER, Auct'r.

Fayetteville, February 12, 1828. 58ts,

Threats.—He that threatens us, not having the power to harm us, would perhaps do so if he could; but he that threatens, having the power, is not much to be feared. A man in a paroxism of passion, may exclaim, I would stab you if I had a sword, and perhaps he would be as good as his word; but he that has a sword, will either use it without threatening, or threaten without using it.

Liberty.—There is no object in nature and the world without its good, useful, or amiable side. He who discovers that side first in inanimate things, is sagacious; and he who discovers it first in the animate is liberal.

From the New York Enquirer.

BISHOP HOBART'S LETTER.

The Corporation requested the Clergy to notice the death of Gov. Clinton in a solemn manner in their churches, the following is the reply of Bishop Hobart.

Sir: I have this day received from the Clerk of the Corporation of the City, a copy of a resolution of the Common Council, in which "the Reverend the Clergy in the city are respectfully requested to notice in an appropriate and solemn manner, in their respective churches, to-morrow, the deep bereavement sustained by our common country, by the death of our chief magistrate and fellow citizen, De Witt Clinton."

As I feel myself under the necessity of declining to comply with this request in Trinity Church, and in St. John's and St. Paul's Chapels, of which I have the parochial charge, I hope you will permit me, in order to prevent misapprehension, to state the reasons which have influenced me in this [illegible].

The prostitution of religion to party purposes of every description, is a subject that [illegible] the fruitful source of the most [illegible] and the fundamental principle that requires the separation of the Church from the State, which characterizes our republican constitution, is designed to prevent religion and its ministers from being made subservient to the views of those who, from time to time, may administer public affairs. But if the civil or municipal authority may desire the Clergy "to notice in an appropriate and solemn manner," the death of a chief magistrate of a State, the request may be extended to every distinguished citizen who has filled a public station, and thus the ministrations of the Clergy may be made to advance the influence of political men, and political measures—an evil from which, in the old world, the most unhappy effects have resulted, and against which, in this country, we should most sedulously guard.

The character of the individual too, whose memory is to receive these high religious honours, may not render him worthy of this sacred distinction. In seasons of great political excitement, he may be as obnoxious to one portion of the community, as he is the idol of another; and thus the Clergy, who should be devoted to the exercise of their spiritual functions, may be drawn into the ranks of party, and suffer in its rude conflicts. In almost every case, from the varying opinions of the relative merits of public men, the ministers of religion, in the capacity of eulogists, may as much fall short of the ardent expectations of some, as they exceed the more sober estimate of others. There is no view of this matter which does not, in my judgment, present serious objections to a compliance with the request of the Corporation.

As far as my private feelings are concerned, it would be most grateful to me to bear my public testimony to the eminent talents, the civil services and private virtues, of the lamented chief magistrate of this State.

And most certainly great deference is due to a request of the functionaries of the city in which I am a minister. But paramount considerations of duty will prevent my compliance with a request which in the *principle* that it involves, and in the *precedent* which it will establish, appears to me of dangerous tendency in regard to the spirit of our free institutions, and to the spirit of religion, and the character and influence of its ministers.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your most obedient friend and servant.

J. H. HOBART.

To the Hon. William Paulding, Mayor of the city of New York.

REMARKS.

The above is exactly such a letter as I should expect to see from a Republican Minister, cautious of his religious immunities, and careful of his political rights—a letter, which a man of sense and patriotism would write—and why should not a Bishop be sensible and patriotic? No other Bishop on earth would have written such a letter, and that is high praise for Bishop Hobart. Such has been the hankering desire, the fond disposition, the longing wish of all Bishops, Prebendaries, Deacons, &c. to hook their crosiers to the wheels of state, that upon a request from the throne, or from a high corporate body, to pray for a distinguished deceased, they would, on the instant, fall to praying, to burning incense, to raise the swelling peal, and exhort their hearers to "serve God and honour the king." In noticing the dispensations of Divine Providence, it would be at once decorous and proper, for all officiating clergymen, on their own volition, to say something approbatory of the eminent services and character of De Witt Clinton, all would esteem it an act of duty—but that duty, in a free government, would admonish them to desist from such just homage, upon the *order of the civil power*. Church and State must be kept distinct; they must have no entangling alliance; the mind must be left free as air; and when we reflect upon the dangers which have arisen from the abuse of clerical influence, we cannot but approve the ground of principle assumed by Bishop Hobart, and admire it for its rarity.

COMMUNICATION.

A subscriber wishes to know from the editor of the National Gazette, what meaning Bishop Hobart intends to convey by the following sentence—

"He may be as *obnoxious* to one portion of the community as he is the idol of another."

The meaning of *obnoxious*, as given by Johnson, is entirely different from that intended to be conveyed by the Bishop.

In the Appendix to the American edition of Todd's Johnson, the Subscriber may find the following explanation:

"OBNOXIOUS. [J.] This word is frequently used in the United States in the sense of *odious, offensive, noxious, disagreeable. Pick. Vocab.* Though there are some English authorities in favour of this use of it, as *Burke, Pitt*, and the *Quarterly Review*, yet it is not authorised by the Dictionaries, and it has been censured by English critics. Mr. Crabb, however, considers *obnoxious* and offensive as synonymous words."

Reputation.—The way, according to Socrates, to obtain a good reputation, is to endeavour to *be*, what you desire to *appear*. "Men *should be*, what *they seem*."

The mistakes of a layman are like the errors of a pocket watch, which affect only an individual; but when a clergyman errs, it is like the town clock going wrong—it misleads a multitude.

LOVE IN A MIST.

In the village of Cripplesingleit lived Miss Bridget Sibthurdle, and Miss Dorothy Marchmyrtle. The villagers were apt to call them, when speaking of them, Mrs.; but in retaining the prefixed Miss, I have the sanction of their own invariable custom, and surely they had a right to decide on their own appellation. These two old maids had long been the stock-fish of the village. They were a sort of landmarks, and were supposed by the juveniles of the place to be coeval with the market cross. That this, however, was not the case, appeareth from the register of the parish church of Garryminster, wherein is recorded the baptism of Bridget, daughter of Humphrey and Bridget Sibthurdle, baptized May 3, 1765; and of Dorothy, daughter of John and Sismunda Marchmyrtle, April 10, in the same year. We can most truly and seriously assure our readers, that the sin of old maidenhood did not lie at the door of either of these ladies. On the contrary, their efforts to divorce themselves from celibacy had been numberless. The learned professions had encountered a full display of their charms. The Ollapods and Briefwits were besieged in vain. One by one the apothecaries evaporated, and the attorneys would not plead, though there was every chance of an 'O yes' from the respondents. Fate at length directed to the village Jonah Elderberry, Esquire, a younger son's younger son, who retired in the 58th year of his age to Cripplesingleit, on a gold headed cane, and a life annuity of one hundred and nineteen pounds, odd shillings, odd pence, the bequest of an old aunt, for whom Jonah had invented a tooth powder equally choice and cheap. Jonah Elderberry, Esq., was a little man, and a great beau; (on his arrival in the vicinity of the two spinsters, he was called the beau with two strings.) He wore a little wig, very neat, and always appeared in a cinnamon coloured coat and a faded apple bloom complexion. He carried age well; he also carried, on damp days, a small silk umbrella, with an ivory handle. He wore silk stockings, with long clocks, and being inside of the clocks, he was sometimes called Bell hammer, which accounts for his striking harmony with the two spinsters. They heard of the name given him, and changed it to Belamour.

To Mr. Elderberry, accordingly, both ladies laid seige. They beseiged him in hopes that he would beseech them; but each flattered herself with the hope of being the lucky she, and of disappointing the other. This was a powerful by-motive, for they were bosom friends. However, Mr. Elderberry's conduct was sufficiently ambiguous; not that he failed in paying the most decided attentions to either lady; on the contrary, he was equally assiduous to both, and here was the mischief. So equally did he divide himself, that he ran a chance of being cut dead, a catastrophe which was only prevented by the scarcity of bachelors in the village. At length, however, it appeared that things were coming to a crisis. Miss Dorothy Marchmyrtle had had supernatural indications, that *something was going to come*. For three several mornings the coffee grounds had given mysterious hints; bride cake appeared in her dreams, and cradles bounced from the fire. The rind of an orange thrown over her shoulder arranged itself in a true love knot. That of a turnip, to be sure, had represented an H; and why might not Elderberry be spelt with that letter? And even if it were not the first letter of Elderberry, it was certainly the last of Jonah.

On the morning of the fourth day came a little flourish on the knocker, at the door of Miss Dorothea, a sort of miniature town knock; or London rap in a consumption. The door opened, and Miss Marchmyrtle's handmaid announced Mr. Elderberry. So 'enter Jonah.' There was something more of constraint in Miss Dorothy's manner than usual, as she motioned Mr. Elderberry to a chair; a degree of consciousness which looks very well at sixteen; but is perhaps reversed when the figures are reversed. This something, it has no name in the living tongue, was not, however, confined to the spinster. It seemed even still more to occupy and overwhelm the bachelor. Several a-hems, Information given and received on that recondite subject the state of the weather. Lapdog not very well? Lapdog not very well, sick of a surfeit, occasioned by eating too many stewed oysters, poor dear thing. Friend Miss Sibthurdle very well? Miss Sibthurdle quite well. So passed half an hour. At the expiration of this period, the conversation, after a sort of Rubicon like pause, was renewed. A new key was touched, and a mystery unlocked. 'I have ventured to wait on Miss Marchmyrtle in consequence of—of—' a period or full stop. 'No need of assigning any cause. Mr. Elderberry's visits always acceptable!' 'Very good—very kind—very kind indeed. But the occasion of my present visit is one of so peculiar a nature, one in which my happiness is so materially a subject that my dear Miss Marchmyrtle must excuse any want of connexion in detail of what it is impossible, perhaps, explicitly to detail.' 'I believe, I think, I imagine, I understand your meaning, sir.—Beg you will compose yourself.' 'Then, madam, this—this—the attachment of which I would speak, you are acquainted with!' 'I confess, Mr. Elderberry, to show you the frankness, with which I mean—with which it is my wish to speak, I own I have suspected it. Be quiet, Cupid.' The last words were spoken to the lapdog, and not to Mr. Elderberry.—'And may I then venture—may I hope—that this too, too tender penchant of my heart for one of the most deserving of her sex merits Miss Marchmyrtle's approbation? If so, my happiness will be complete.' 'Sir, I protest. I am not prepared. Cupid, I say, how you tease me! I am not at this moment capable; my agitation is such: pardon me, sir.' 'How kind,' said Mr. Elderberry, 'how compassionate! Yet, forgive me, if I cannot leave this place without knowing the sentiments of one whose judgment is so paramount.' The maiden sighed, sidled, bridled, looked amiable, said, 'Sir, if you will take advantage of my agitation, I do own, your merit requires it.—Your proposal has my concurrence.' 'I am the happiest of men,' exclaimed the lover. 'Your approbation only was wanting to perfect my felicity; without that I could not have ventured to complete the union, dear as it is to my heart.' 'Of course not!' said the lady, whom this singular truism rather amazed. 'Forgive me, madam, if I now leave you—you know a lover's feelings, and I must hasten to expedite matters.' And the gentleman vanished, leaving Miss Dorothy astonished, that he should be in such haste to procure the license before the day was fixed.

An hour had not elapsed when Miss Bridget Sibthurdle was announced. She was introduced to her friend's dressing room. 'My dear Dorothy, who do you think has just left me? Ah! I see you guess! But of course you must, he told me he had just left you.' 'If you mean Mr. Elderberry, my dear friend, certainly it is not long since he was here.' 'Yes, I know he has opened all to you; he told me he had.' 'Indeed! He was in a great hurry to impart his tidings. Yet he seems so happy one cannot but pardon him.' 'Well, my love, you know I have a favor to beg, which I am sure you will not refuse! our friendship will ensure its being granted.' 'I think I guess,' replied Miss Dorothy; 'well, but speak, my dear.'—'Why you know there must be a bride's maid on this occasion.' 'Precisely what I was thinking of.' 'Now I should be very happy, my dear Marchmyrtle——' 'Ah! I understand you; yes, my dear friend, you certainly, in preference to every other, shall be my bride's maid.' '*Your* bride's maid! Miss Marchmyrtle?' 'Certainly, I promise it to you.' 'Oh, that is, when you are married: yes, then, certainly, you shall return me the compliment.' '*When I* am married! My dear Bridget, you are bewildered. Did you not just ask to accompany me as my bride's maid?'—'When! where! what *do* you mean?' cried the bewildered Bridget. 'Madam, this is no jesting matter, I assure you; I look on your conduct as unfriendly.' 'Miss Marchmyrtle, your conversation is unintelligible—is strange—unaccountable: in a word, do you wish to appear as my friend on my approaching union with Mr. Elderberry, or not?' '*Your* union, ma'am!' 'Yes, ma'am! Mr. Elderberry has, as you know, this morning made proposals—' 'Yes, to me,' interrupted Miss Marchmyrtle. 'Did you not say he had told you of it?' 'His affection for me, he certainly told me he had, though without consulting me, informed you of; a liberty which I overlooked in him at the time. Had he known that I was to be thus insulted, he would have placed his confidence elsewhere.' 'Woman! it is false!' exclaimed Miss Marchmyrtle, unable to suppress the torrent of her rage. '*You!* marry *you!*' retorted the other, 'you old—you ugly wretch!' 'Come along! this instant, come along!' screamed Dorothy; and seizing her quondam friend by the arm, she dragged her away. The chair in which Miss Bridget had arrived, was at the door, into it they both got; they were not very corpulent, and the vehicle was of easy dimensions. 'To Mr. Elderberry's,' and to Mr. Elderberry's they were carried. The honor of this visit not a little surprised the gentleman in question, who was arranging a quantity of white kid gloves, with which his table was covered. 'Mr. Elderberry, you did me the honor of a visit this morning,' said Miss Marchmyrtle, smoothing down her features as much as in her lay. 'I had certainly that felicity; and never, madam, did a visit at your dwelling confer more pleasure.' 'You spoke, sir, of—of—an intended—a desired—on your part, I say—desired union.' 'Desired, ma'am; I trust, nay, I know, on both sides.' '*Indeed*, sir!' with a toss: 'may I enquire, for the satisfaction of my friend and myself, the present name of the future Mrs. Elderberry?' 'Are you not acquainted with it!' exclaimed the astonished bachelor. 'I understood as much this morning, when I waited to gain your approval of the intended event; that is, of my marriage with my beloved Mary Murray.' 'Mary Murray! vile deceiver,' exclaimed Miss Sibthurdie. 'Mary Murray! you basest of men,' exclaimed Miss Marchmyrtle. 'O Dorothy! O Bridget! deceived, betrayed, undone!' wept, sobbed, and said both ladies in concert. 'Mr Elderberry, did you not this morning ask me if I were acquainted with your attachment?' 'To Mary, I did; I went to acquaint you, and afterwards Miss Sibthurdle, with the circumstance; by each, I was told, you were already acquainted with it.' The ladies were dumfounded. The question of approbation they had construed as a question of acceptance. Their hopes were ruined, and the bachelor lost. They departed, were reconciled, and joined in hatred to the new couple. They went home, Miss Sibthurdle to fondle her cat; Miss Marchmyrtle to vent her spleen upon Cupid.

English Paper.

Flattery.—Not long since in a great party where several of the young ladies were displaying their musical talents, by the performance of various duetts, rondos, marches, &c. on the piano, I was requested to play. Just then I was engaged in an agreeable conversation with a friend, whom I had not seen for a long time, and I did not feel at was desired to play, was by no means a favourite; in short, every thing concurred to make me play most miserably. It would have fretted Mozart or Handel into a frenzy to have heard me. It is unnecessary to say I was extremely mortified, but my surprise much exceeded my mortification upon hearing the extravagant encomiums bestowed by the gentleman at whose desire I played. He was almost a stranger to me, but I immediately drew the conclusion, that he was either a fool or thought me one, and as I had no reason from the former part of his behavior to suppose him void of sense, I was not at all pleased with his affected admiration of my performance, and therefore said in not a very pleasant tone, "you certainly cannot think as you say;" but he still persisted in his commendations, apparently with so much sincerity, that, though he could not flatter me into the belief that I played the tune accurately, I was so credulous as to believe he thought so. However, I was not long deceived, for a few moments after, as I was standing behind him so as not to be visible to him, I heard him say to a gentleman near, "How she murdered that tune! it really made my ears ache." "What made you praise it so much then?" inquired a very interesting little boy who was sitting on his knee. "You must always flatter ladies, you know," was his reply. "No, I don't know any such thing, and I will ask papa about it," said he, and away he was going to ask his father. It was not without great difficulty that he was prevented by the gentleman, who appeared to be much terrified to think that his practice of always flattering ladies was going to be exposed. I was so wicked as to enjoy his confusion, which was much increased upon hearing a laugh that I was no longer able to restrain. He looked as if he wished himself in the crater of Mount Vesuvius, or any other place where he might never again be seen.

Now in the name of common sense I desire to know what is the reason that gentlemen think, whenever they are in the company of ladies, they must talk nothing but flattery and nonsense? Do they suppose it will render their society more pleasing, or is it because such trifling is agreeable to themselves? I suspect the latter is more frequently the cause than is generally conceived.—But enough of flattery for the present, for it is in no way very gratifying to

ANN.

Lying, says Montaigne, is a hateful and accursed vice. We are not men, nor have other tie for one another but our word. If we did but discover the horror and consequence of it, we should pursue it with fire and sword, and more justly than other crimes.

Prosers.—A sentence well-couched, takes both the sense and the understanding. I love not those cartrope speeches that are longer than the memory of man can fathom.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Feb. 26.

The arrival of the Birmingham with our London papers to the 8th ult., enables us to add something to the last European advices, but nothing definitive as to the war with Turkey. The most important event is the entire change, with the exception of the Minister of Marine, of the ministry in France; M. de Villele having retired before the tempest to the house of Lords—as do his colleagues M. de Corbiere and M. Peyronnet. There is no subject in France who, if report speaks truly, can better *afford* to be a peer than M. de Villele.

Of the political character of the new ministry, we cannot form any precise notions. M. de St. Circq was for a long time Director General of the Custom House under Louis XVIII. M. Roy, was also for a short time his finance minister. One thing however is manifest, that the Jesuits are defeated for the present. Their great hold upon the public, was by the possession of the exclusive privilege to educate the youth of France. The separation of the "public instruction from the ministry of the ecclesiastical affairs," and its re-annexation to the department of the interior, takes that important arm from the hands of the Jesuits.

The story of the destruction of the Greek fleet at Scio, turns out as we anticipated, a fabrication.

The departure of the ambassadors from Constantinople took place quietly. The Porte persisted in refusing them passports; but said they could go in safety. The Sultan, it would seem, is making great efforts to prepare for the worst. We however are yet unable to believe, that he will venture upon hostilities, and M. de Ribeaupiere is said to have declared to the other ambassadors, that unless hostilities were commenced by the Turks, the Russian army would not advance beyond the Pruth. After the ingenious affair of Navarino however, where the wished for hostilities were provoked in a manner so *purely accidental*, this declaration may not be deemed very significant.

In England there is a somewhat deficient revenue and a distracted and feeble ministry. That a change thereof was at hand, all accounts concur in stating; but what change seems less easy to make out.

The *London Times* of January 7, says—The affairs of the East, so far at least as the private letters which have reached town since our last, and the notices in the Foreign Journals enable us to judge, continue in the same state. The departure of the Ambassadors took place quietly, and it is reasonable to suppose that they would avail themselves of the permission, or rather sufferance, of the Porte, to place themselves in safety before any active hostilities could commence on any side. In Vienna, by the lateat accounts, it was still hoped that no war would take place. We fear that this is but an exemplification of the old rule *quod volumus credimus*. M. de Ribeaupierre had, it is said, renewed to Mr. Canning, on taking leave of him, his assurances, that unless Turkey committed some infraction of the Treaty of Akermann, Russia would not attack its territories. On this assurance we can implicitly rely: and in further confirmation of the considerate intentions of his Court. M. de Ribeaupierre has ordered M. de Minziacky to remain at Bucharest, to receive communications, should the Porte see fit to make any. We do not think it will. Up to the departure of the Ambassadors, our hopes were sanguine that the Sultan was but acting a part—that when he found that he must acquiesce, or break with the Allies, he would choose the former as the least evil; but his suffering them to depart, bespeaks more obstinacy and less cunning than we were willing to give him credit for. We are now more than ever convinced of the truth of an observation made by one of the Diplomatists—"that nothing but a good drubbing would bring him to his senses." The affair at Scio has either been altogether fabricated, or else extremely exaggerated.

To the news from Constantinople already given, we add the following details, furnished by the Augsburg Gazette, in a letter, dated Dec. 8, in the evening:—

"Messrs. Guilleminot and Stratford Canning had quitted the Porte, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at five they were out of sight. The north wind still detained M. de Ribeaupierre, at the entrance of the canal. Before they left their hotels, the Ambassadors of the Three Courts had repeatedly asked for their passports. The Reis Effendi caused them to be answered, that the Porte would make no difficulty in delivering Firmans to them if they could shew orders from their Courts for the step they were going to take, otherwise it must be ignorant of their departure, though it did not intend to throw any obstacle in the way of it.

"However, orders were given underhand, to respect the vessels of the Ambassadors. It had not transpired that they met with any difficulty. M. de Ribeaupierre, it is said, gave his two Colleagues, before his departure, the assurance, that if the Porte respected in its full extent the Convention of Akerman, and did not, by some inconsiderate step, compromise the protectorate of Russia over the two Principalities, the Russian Cabinet would conscientiously execute the Convention of 6th July."

The Austrian Observer, of December 26, in replying to the observations in the English papers respecting the policy of Austria in the affairs of the East, says:

"The instructions of the Internuncio during every period of the insurrection, however various they may have been, were always the same in principle, spirit, and end. The Emperor never had any other desire; and, at Constantinople, he never manifested any other, than to put an end to that unhappy struggle in the most prompt, effectual, and satisfactory way to all parties. It is in this sense, and only in this sense, that the Austrian Government has constantly acted and spoken to the Porte, and, whatever difference of opinion there may have prevailed from time to time between the Courts on the choice of means, every attempt to arrive at the desired end has been put in practice by the Imperial Cabinet, or has been supported by its Embassy at Constantinople. One day all the European archives, as well as those of Turkey will prove this fact.

Paris, Jan. 3.

ORDINANCES OF THE KING.

Charles by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.

We have ordained and do ordain, as follows:—

Art. 1. The Count Portalis, Peer of France, is named Secretary of State for the department of Justice.

The Count de la Ferronoys, Peer of France, is named Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Viscount Decaux, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, is named Secretary of State for the Administration of War.

The presentation to the offices vacant in the army will be hereafter made by our well beloved son the Dauphin. The nominations will be countersigned by the Minister for the Administration of War.

The Viscount de Montigny, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, is named Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior.

Certain duties of the Minister of the Interior are separated; they are those which relate to commerce and manufactures, in order to be re-united to the present duties of the bureau of Commerce and Colonies.

The Count de St. Circq, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, is named Secretary of State, President of the Superior Council of Commerce and of the Colonies.

The Count Roy, Peer of France, is named Secretary of State for the Department of the Finances.

2. In future, Public Instruction will no longer form part of the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

3. Our Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine and of the Colonies, is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance.

Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 4th January, 1828, and of the 4th of our reign.

By the King. CHARLES.

The Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine and of the Colonies. Comte de CHARROL.

Charles, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.

We have ordained, and do ordain, as follows:—

Art. 1. The Count de Ville, Count de Peyronnet, Baron de Damas, Marquis de Clerwont Tonnerre, and Count de Corbiere, are named Ministers of State, Members of our Privy Council.

2. Our Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine and of the Colonies, is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance.

Dated and signed as the foregoing Ordinance.

Charles, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.

We have ordained, and do ordain, as follows:—

Art. 1. The Count de Vilele, Count de Peyronnet, and Count de Corbiere, are elevated to the dignity of Peers of the realm, to be enjoyed by them and their descendants in a direct line, natural and legitimate, from male to male, and in the order of primogeniture, and also the rights, honours, and privileges which are attached to them. Article 1, of the Ordinance of the 25th of August, 1817, in respect of them, is departed from.

2. Our Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine and of the Colonies, is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance.

Dated and signed as the foregoing Ordinances.

A courier, leaving Constantinople the 7th December, has brought the following intelligence:—

The Porte was making every preparation for war. It is reported that Thaer Pacha, who commanded the Turkish fleet at Navarin, is appointed Captain Pacha. The population at Constantinople appears to be deeply afflicted.

The Porte would not acknowledge the protection of the Ambassador of the Netherlands for the subjects of the three Allied Courts; the Porte undertook to protect them, nearly all had resolved to remain at Constantinople, where every thing was perfectly tranquil.

Monsieur de Ribeaupierre had given to his colleagues full powers to arrange with the Commanders of the Allied Squadrons the measures to be taken in opposition to the Porte. It is thought that one of these measures will be the establishment of a station at the entrance of the Dardanelles, for the purpose of preventing the transport of men, arms, amunition, and provisions, which might be forwarded on account of the Turks.

Letters from Admiral D. Rigny, received this morning, make no mention of the event at Scio.

Portugal.—The suspension of cash payments by the Bank occupies the attention of the inhabitants of Lisbon to the exclusion of every other object. The Infanta has rejected the request of the Bank, that their notes might be a legal tender for the limited period of six months. On the 10th December, she published a decree severely reprimanding the Directors for throwing the blame upon the Government, which was only to be attributed to the folly, with which they had managed their mercantile operations.

The Lisbon Gazette, of the 11th December contains a letter from Don Miguel to the Regent, in which he requests her to assemble the Cortes, that they may be in readiness to receive his oath to the constitution.

From the Coustitutionnel of Friday.

WARSAW, Dec. 20

The Polish army, 40,000 men strong, well disciplined, and composed partly of veterans, is upon the point of marching, for the purpose of joining the grand Russian army which is to enter Turky. Although, according to the Constitution, the Polish troops cannot be employed beyond the frontiers of the kingdom, they have solicited the favour of participating in the glorious struggle against the oppressors of Christianity, and they have the more insisted upon it, that it is upon the success of this struggle that will probably depend the future fate of our unhappy country. The opportunity now presents itself of realizing the hopes held out to us by the Emperor Alexander. I speak of the re-establishment of the independence of Poland, a condition on which the future repose of Europe, and the general peace, depends, because this re-establishment will dissipate the fears of all the other great Powers, and the apparent necessity of keeping up large standing armies; that re-establishment will only repair the wrong done our nation and restore the balance, without interest of any State being in the least encroached upon. When the affranchisement of Grece is the question, that of the restoration and re-integration of the noble Sarmatic nation deserves seriously to be raised, and taken into the grave consideration of all the Cabinets.

The King of Prussia, united in interest with the powerful Autocrat of Russia, ought to be penetrated with this truth; and we do not in the least doubt that that Prince will make some sacrifice to accomplish this great work.

The Polish army, it is said, will be spread upon the frontiers of Gallitzia and Bukowino, as far as Choczim, there to wait the ulterior development of the plan of operation. In this situation it will be easy to draw the provisions necessary for our troops from the fertile districts of Gallitzia; for our countrymen, the inhabitants of that country are animated with the same hopes and the same patriotic sentiments, and will be rejoiced to see these troops in their neighbourhood.

Liverpool Markets, Jan. 7.

Cotton.—There has been a good demand for Cotton last week, the sales amount to 14,400 bags, of which 5000 bags American have been taken by speculators. The following are the particulars. 450 Sea Islands at 11¼d to 16½d.; 5460 Boweds 5 1-8d to 6½d.; 1230 Orleans 5¾d to 9d.; 4000 Alabamas, &c. 5d to 6 1-8d.; 850 Pernams 8¼d to 8¾.; 1680 Bahias and Maranhams 7 5-8d to 8 1-8d.; 180 Demeraras 7d to 8d.; 90 Egyptians 8¼d to 9d.; and 100 Surats and Bengals 4 1-8d to 6d per lb.

Monday Evining.—There has been a good demand for Cotton on Saturday and to-day, the sales amounting to upwards of 5000 bags, about 2000 of which have been on speculation. There is no alteration in prices, but they continue firm.

Mexico.—A brief account is given of the result of the late insurrection in Mexico, in an article which we copied yesterday, from a Baltimore paper. This morning we received a variety of newspapers from the Mexican capital, down to the 10th ult. containing details of the attempt at civil war, and its victorious suppression. The faction that had long been making efforts to destroy the free institutions and federal system of the Mexican Republic, at length appealed to arms, and has been signally defeated. The contest lasted but ten days. General Bravo, the *Vice President*, who put himself at the head of the malcontents, was taken prisoner, with twenty-five officers, by General Guerrero. Barragan and Santa Anna have been deserted by their followers, and are fugitives. General Arana has been shot, and Padre Martinez, and the rest of the Chiefs, or prominent Agents, in the revolt, will experience the same fate, after having been tried. The capture of Bravo is considered as the termination of the struggle, the occurrence of which may be deemed fortunate on the whole, since it leaves the Government stronger than it ever was, and the tranquility of the country on a more solid basis. The faction proscribed by the legally chosen, and the laws of 10th May and 30th December, against the Spaniards, contrary to the constitution and formal compacts. The physical, and generally the moral force of the nation is on the side of the present authorities, but the treasury is empty.

The Congress, seventy-four gun ship, joined Commodore Porter's squadron, at Vera Cruz, in the first week of last month.

Nat. Gazette.

The Quebec Gazette states that a petition to the king, for redress, from the district of Montreal, was signed by about eighty thousand, a great majority of whom are independent freeholders; this shows that the disaffection is felt by a large proportion of the inhabitants, and that unless the parent country interpose, there will ere long be serious work among them.

Vermont Patriot.

Ninevah.—Mr. Buckinham, in his late oriental travels, has visited this spot, and explored the mounds which constitute the ruins of the "great city," which, we are told in the book of Nahum, was "laid waste" by the divine wrath. A circumstantial account of the present aspect of the place will be found in the recently published "Travels in Mesopotamia," forming, it must be confessed, a most valuable addition to the stock of Scriptural topography.

Mr. Owen's foreign Establishment.—The Times of Nov. 30th, mentions that Mr. Owen's Orbiston Establishment is on the decline. Of three hundred inmates which it formerly contained, only about fifty remain, and these have discarded the co-operative system, and returned to the selfish habits pursued by the rest of the world.

Providence, (R. I.) Feb. 20.

The Whale.—The Whale who has visited our Bay, still remains within our little dominions, and sports and frolics with our fishes. On Monday last he was pursued by four whale boats, and twice harpooned, but the deadly shaft was soon extricated by the mammoth of the deep. The Whale is of the largest size, sixty feet long, and whalemen who have seen him, say that he will produce one hundred barrels of oil.

P. S.—Since writing the above, Captain Pratt, of the Sloop Reformation, has arrived from Newport, and informs that the Whale was taken yesterday near Newport, by Captain Potter, of that port.

A man in Boston advertises that he has discovered a new theory of light and heat, affirming that the Newtonian theory is without foundation.

Deaf and Dumb.—A man in Scotland has 12 children—7 boys and 5 girls, all deaf and dumb.

SUPREME COUR

The Supreme Court of Nor Carolina adjourned on the 27th ult. after a session of nearly nine weeks. The following is a list of the cases decided.

EQUITY CAUSE

Micajah Ricks and others *v.* Exutors and Legatees of Rowland Williams, from Ish. Decree according to Report.

William Croom, Exct'r of Bryan hitfield, *v.* William Herring and Wife, and others Legatees, from Lenoir. Decree according to Rept.

William Cain and David Ray, *v.* Injamin Bullock, from Orange. Decree according toward.

Robert Pike, *v.* Stark Armistead Adm'r &c. from Washington. Decree for Complaint.

Elijah Kimbrough, *v.* John Davis and Wife, from Wake. Decree of last term reforced, and Decree according to Report.

Susanna Johns and others, *v.* Kugnna Pickett and others, from Rutherford. Order of reference and Decree of sale of the Buncombe lands.

James Bridges and others, *v.* James Rutherford & others from Rutherford. Bill dismised with costs.

David W. Greenlee *v.* Samuel Davidson, from Burke. Decree of the Court below affirmed.

J. A. Dawson, et. al. *v.* S. H. Dawson, from Halifax. Decree that the Demurrer be overruled without prejudice and without costs. Remanded to the Court below for final hearing.

Robert Donaldson *v.* Robert Straige and others, from Cumberland. Remanded to the Court below.

Henry Huffstetter Adm'r *v.* Nicholas Whisonant, from Lincoln. Decree in favor of the next of kin.

David Sanders, Margaret Houston, from Mecklenburg. Decree according to Report.

David J. White and A. J. Colvin *v.* Executor of A. J. White, dec'd, from New Hanover. Referred to the Clerk.

John Smith's Ex'r *v.* Azel Sharpe and others, from Iredell. Bill dismissed with costs.

James Allen *v.* the Buncombe Turnpike Company, from Buncombe. Bill dismissed with costs.

Benjamin Thomasson *v.* Z. Lloyd and B. Hester, from Granville. Bill dismissed with costs.

George Bird, Adm'r, *v.* Richard Lewis, from Rutherford. Referred to the Clerk.

William & Henry Doggett, *v.* Benjamin Pope and others, from Halifax. It is ordered that it be remanded to Halifax to try a feigned issue.

The Heirs at Law of James Dozier, dec'd, *v.* The Court, from Currituck. Remanded to the Court below.

James H. Wood & others, *v.* President and Trustees of the University, from Northampton. Remanded to the Court below.

Eliza and Susan Dorum *v.* Edwin Dorum & others, from Wake. Decree for Complainants.

James Kirby and Stephen Grice *v.* Joel Newsom and Jesse Aycock, from Johnston. Referred to the Clerk to take an account.

Sarah Spencer *v.* James Greenlee's Adm'r, from Burke. Referred to the Clerk and Master of Burke.

William Crawford *v.* William Person, Adm'r, &c. from Moore. Remanded to the Court below.

COMMON LAW CAUSES.

Stephen Brown's Ex'r. *v.* Thos. G. Johnston, appt. from Northampton. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed,

John Anderson & Co. *v.* Alfred M. Hunt appt. from Franklin. Judgment from the Court below affirmed.

Mary Choa's Executor *v.* John Wright, appt. from Surry. New trial ordered.

James Greenlee, appt. *v.* William Tate's heirs, from Burke. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and that the grant to the petitioner's ancestor be vacated.

James Munroe *v.* Daniel Munroe, from Cumberland. Certiorari discharged, and cause dismissed with costs.

Tally Bell and others *v.* Joseph Dozier, from Currituck. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Den on demise of McRae *v.* the Heirs of Phineas Alexander, from Mecklenburg. Judgmennt reversed and Judgment for one third of the land, upon the demise of the feme covert and her husband with costs.

Den on demise of Tayloe and Rhodes *v.* Fen and David Gaskins, appt. from Bertie. Judgment that the rule for a new trial be discharged.

Andrew Hoyle, appt. *v.* the heirs of Mason Huson, from Lincoln. Judgment of the Court below reverred, and Judgment of partition.

Nathan Hamrick *v.* Frances Hogg appt. from Rutherford. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and a new taial granted.

Lemuel Moore *v.* Joseph Moore, from Rutherford. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

Lewis Ferrell's admr. *v.* James Greenlee, admr. appt. from Burke. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Snode B. Carraway, appt. *v.* Abner Burbanks, from Washington. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and new trial granted.

Luke Leggets, admr. *v.* Thomas Sanderson, appt. from Washington. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Hosea Gallaway & Wife, appt. *v.* Peter Yeates, from Beaufort. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Alphia P. Moore *v.* James McNairy, from Guilford. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Thomas O. Dwyer *v.* Henry G. Cutler, from Hertford. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

John Weaver *v* George Cryer and others, appt. from Hertford. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Moses D. Smith and Wife *v.* Jas. Yeates, appt. from Hertford. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Rice B. Pearce, appt. *v.* Edmund Myrick, from Halifax. Judgment affirmed.

M. C. Whitaker, admr. *v.* Mary Whitaker, Ex'rix appt. from Halifax. Judgment reversed, and Judgment for the defendant.

A. Frew's admr. *v.* James Cowan, appt. from Mecklenburg. Judgment that the appeal be dismissed.

John Peebles, appt. *v.* James Gee, from Halifax. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Thomas D. Watts appt. *v.* Thomas Scott, from Orange. Judgment of the Court that the nonsuit be set aside, and new trial granted.

Josiah Turner *v* Saml. Child, Exr. appt. from Orange. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Alexr. Nesbit, & Co. appts. *v* Richmond Pearson's Exr. from Rowan. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed upon the writ of error, and the original Judgment reversed.

John Barnes, appt. *v.* Turner Dickenson, from Wayne Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Thomas M. D. Reid, appt. *v.* James B. Kelly, from Moore. Judgment affirmed.

Thomas Foster, appt. *v.* John Patton, from Buncombe. Judgment of the Court that this cause be remanded to the Court below for a full statement.

Burwell Simms *v.* Nathl. Thompson and wife, from Wake. Judgment for the petitioner.

James Y. Jones *v.* John Dunn, Shff. from Wake. Judgment for the Defendant.

STATE CAUSES.

State *v.* Archibald Johnston, from New Hanover. Judgment arrested.

State *v.* Joseph Wier, from Cabarrus. Judgment for the State.

State *v.* Cook and Younge from Surry. Judgement affirmed.

A numerous meeting of the growers and manufacturers of wool, was held at Boston on Saturday week, at which they passed a resolution disapproving of the tariff bill lately reported to Congress, in toto; and that, if it should become a law, all the manufactories of coarse woollens in our country would be completely ruined.—*Nat. Int.*

DEPARTMENT OF WA

February 28th, 18

ORDERS.

The Secretary of War, by direct the President of the United States, a ces to the Army the painful intelligen the decease (the 24th February) of General Brown.

To say that he was one of the me have rendered most important service country, would fall far short of the tribu to his character. Uniting with the m affected simplicity, the highest degree sonal valor, and of intellectual ener stands pre-eminent before the world, after ages in that band of heroic spirit upon the ocean and the land, form sustained during the second war with Britain, the martial reputation of their try. To this high and honorable General Brown may be truly said t sacrificed his life: for the disease w bridged his days, and has terminated reer at a period scarcely beyond the ian of manhood, undoubtedly origin the hardships of his campaigns on the da frontier, and in that glorious wound though desperate, could not remove h the field of battle, till it was won.

Quick to perceive, sagacious to an prompt to decide, and daring in ex with the qualities which ute a great commander. His intuitive d'oeul, his intuitive penetration, hi ledge of men, and his capacity to them, were known to all his compan arms, and commanded their respect the gentleness of his disposition, the sy of his deportment, his scrupulous to their rights, his constant attention wants, and his affectionate attachment persons, universally won their hear bound them to him as a father.

Calm and collected in the presence enemy, he was, withal, tender of hum in the hour of battle, more sparing blood of the soldier than his own. hour of victory, the vanquished ene in him a humane and compassionate not one drop of blood, shed in wanto cruelty, sullies the purity of his fam feat he was never called to endure; the crisis of difficulty and danger, he ed untiring patience and fortitude, overcome.

Such was the great and accomplish tain whose loss the army has now, mon with their fellow citizens of all to deplore. While indulging the kin pulses of nature, and yielding the tri a tear upon his grave, let it not be pe to close upon his bright example, as upon his mortal remains. Let him b nobly sepulchred in the hearts of his soldiers, and his imperishable monu found in their endeavors to emulate tues.

The Officers of the Army will w badge of mourning for six months on arm, and hilt of the sword. Guns fired at each Military Post, at inte thirty minutes from the rising to the of the sun, on the day succeeding nt of this order, during which the Flag will be suspended at half mast.

JAMES BAR

From the National Intelligencer.

Liverwort.—I find it absolutely ne to resort to this method of advis public not to employ the roots of the wort, but the leaves alone, as the fo nauseating and otherwise ill adapted end in view. The leaf alone is wh ways intended and meant to recom and another thing which I wish to e for the credit and character of the that all other remedies should be reli ed, and as much as possible avoide ring the use of this article: for how have a fair chance and trial, when it tinually—as I know it has been in ous instances—opposed by the inter of so many conflicting counter agents a state of things would defeat the be most powerful remedy upon earth.

Another thing, a great many co preparation entirely too much; a sim fusion is all that is expedient and nece

The applications are so numerous the attention to them so arduous, require 10 dollars in all cases, in th instance, and 20 if a correspondence vited—of course, making the exc which I have made, and always int make, in regard to the poor and nec

T. P. HERNDO

Haymarket, Virginia, Feb. 23 182

Temperance.—The Baptist Herald that numbers of temperate persons village of Brunswick, Me. have de entirely from the use of ardent spirit some among the intemperate have d same; and that retailers begin to thi disgrace to sell liquors by the glass consciences of some have obliged th empty not only their decanters bu hogsheads, with the determination to buy or to sell any more spiritu quors.

One of the principal booksellers o has undertaken to publish, by subscr in twenty-seven vols. printed upon *jesus velin superfin satine*," the whole of James Fenimore Cooper, the "Au Walter Scott;" with an introductory cal and literary Essay upon the United of America. This edition is of the translation carefully revised, and planatory notes.

An Irishman who was employed the canal last spring at Mears, was ed one day very intently watching a red woodpecker while it was "tapping low beach tree." On being asked w tracted his attention so marvellous am speering," said he "at the strang upon yonder tree—for sure enough th crathur has knocked his face agains his head is all a gore of blood."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 6, 1828.

Cotton is selling this morning at $9 40.

No mail this morning north of Richmond.

New York, Feb. 28.

European Arrivals.—A brisk S. E. wind brought in several vessels from Europe, among them the Cadmus, from Havre; the Fabius, from Belfast; and the Acasta, from London, but as their days of sailing were prior to those already arrived, we have nothing new by them.

The painful duty devolves upon us of announcing the decease of Major-General Jacob Brown, Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States. He expired at his residence in this city, yesterday, after a brief illness of three or four days, preceded by a general indisposition of longer duration.

His name is too intimately interwoven with the history of his country, to make it necessary for us to accompany this annunciation with any reference to his public life or services. His individual merits are too universally appreciated to need to be blazoned by the pen of eulogy. At a future day we shall endeavor to do justice to his eminent desert as a soldier and citizen, and to hold up to his fellow-citizens, in their proper colors, the example of his illustrious deeds and his blameless and virtuous private life.

Nat. Int.

The funeral of the lamented GENERAL-IN CHIEF of the Army took place on Wednesday the 27th ult., pursuant to the arrangements which were previously announced to the public. We have never, on any former occasion, here, or elsewhere, witnessed any ceremonies so imposing and so impressive, throughout, as were the solemnities with which the remains of this illustrious citizen were committed to the tomb. His body was borne to its last home by some of the most distinguished men of our country; it was attended by the President and Vice President of the United States, by both Houses of Congress, with their Officers; by the Judges of the Supreme Court; by all the Military and Naval Officers at the seat of Government—amongst the former some who had shared with the deceased veteran the perils and the glory of the well-fought field; by the municipal authorities of the District; by the citizens at large, and by a military escort of six or seven hundred men, consisting wholly of volunteer corps of the District, with the exception of a company of U. S. Artillery, from Fort Washington—the only regular troops within reach. The weather was very unfavourable, and the roads through the whole route of three miles from the residence of the deceased to the place of burial, were rendered deep and uncomfortable for the troops, by heavy rains, but the procession was the largest that we ever before witnessed in this city, extending nearly a mile and a half in length. The number of carriages in the line exceeded one hundred. The melancholy distinction of paying the last honors to the remains of this venerated citizen, devolved on the volunteer Militia of this District; it was a new duty to them, but it was performed with a propriety, a solemnity, and, (to use the language of the Commanding General, in his address of thanks to the troops,) with a dignity that did them credit, and obtained for them the unqualified praise of the oldest soldiers present. It was a distinction of which these citizen soldiers feel a pride proportioned to the veneration and honor in which they hold the memory of the brave veteran, whose generosity was equal to his courage, and whose private virtues added a brighter verdure to the laurels which his victorious sword won for him in the field of battle—the hero "without fear and without reproach."—*Ib.*

The Governor of Georgia, in obedience to an act of the last Legislature, has extended, by proclamation, the *criminal jurisdiction* of this State, over that part of the Cherokee lands lying within the limits of Georgia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Collector's Office. Ocracock, Feb. 1, 1828.

A Floating Light is now stationed within the point of the nine feet shoal, near Teache's hole swash. She is moored in two fathoms water, with the light on Ocracocke bearing SE. distant 2 3-4 miles; Shell Castle bearing SW 1-2W 4 3-4 miles, and the Light Boat at the SW straddle West by South, nine miles. A bell will be tolled at intervals in thick and foggy weather.

JOSHUA TAYLOE Supd't of Lights.

New Haven, (Conn.) February 23.

Pleasing Occurrence.—On the morning of Tuesday last our citizens had the satisfaction of seeing the south part of the Farmington Canal filled with water. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the boat De Witt Clinton, Capt. Mix, loaded with passengers, entered the Canal, passed the basin and three locks and returned. While the boat was performing her trip a very large concourse of spectators of both sexes, lined the banks of the Canal, and repeatedly manifested their joy at witnessing this novel and cheering spectacle.

Marriages Extraordinary—Great doings among the Andrewses!—Married lately in Exeter, Connecticut, Andrew Burnham to Anna Andrews; Adoniram Burnham to Sally Andrews; Nehemiah S. Burnham to Susan Andrews; Nath'l Burnham to Heppy Andrews; John Wagfield to Polly Andrews; Ephraim P. Low to Hannah Q. Andrews; Enoch White to Eliza B. Andrews; Caleb Andrews to Silly Brown; Seth Andrews to Sally Daniels; Obed Andrews to Ruth Butler; John L. Andrews to Anna G. Burnham; Andrew Andrews to Ann Andrews—An improved way of making *merry Andrews.*

A meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson was held at Salisbury on the 19th ult. The Western Carolinian says, "It was one of the largest called political meetings ever known to assemble in this town; the number of people was variously estimated at from five to six hundred; we feel safe in stating, that 500 friends of Jackson were present; and the number would have been considerably more, but for the copious rains that had fallen for a week previous, which so swelled the water-courses as to render some of them impassable, and prevent many citizens from coming to town who had previously intended to do so.

The proceedings of the meeting were characterized by the most perfect harmony, order and decorum; from the first organization of the meeting to its adjournment, a space of about three hours, the audience listened with an intense interest to the proceedings, and remained orderly and quiet during the whole period. Messrs. T. G. Polk, C. Fisher, J. Giles, R. M. Saunders, and P. White, addressed the meeting on the various motions and resolutions introduced for consideration; and were severally applauded by the audience.

A meeting of the friends of the Administration was held in Salisbury on the following day, which was attended by from 100 to 150 persons."

Virginia Adams Ticket.—When the Virginia Adams Convention placed Messrs. Madison and Monroe on their electoral ticket, it was with a perfect knowledge that those eminent men would not consent to serve. That determination was made known by them to Judge Brooke, the Chairman of the Convention, immediately after the nomination, who apologised for not making it known to the public, by saying that he could not do it until he went to Richmond. In the mean time, those distinguished citizens, after corresponding upon the subject, have, by letter from one of them, authorized a distinguished gentleman, now in this city, to assure their friends that they have both declined the nomination. We make this assertion upon the authority of one of the most highly respected members of Congress, who has seen the letter of one of the venerable ex-Presidents, in which he authorizes this statement to be made for himself and his distinguished fellow citizen.

It is made to contradict, in the most positive and direct terms, the statement in the Boston Centinel, in which that print undertakes to say that Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe have consented to serve. We again repeat, under the high regard which we have for our reputations as men of veracity, that we are authorized, by a member of Congress, of the first standing, to say that he has seen a letter written by one of them in which it is expressly stated, that *both* have declined the nomination. The reasons why this fact, long since known to Judge Brooke, has been kept back from the people, will be the subject of comment hereafter.—*U. S. Tegraph.*

An interesting debate has been going on in the House of Representatives for some days, and has not yet terminated, on the subject of the power of the General Government in regard to internal improvement. It would be well if some questions, annually agitated in Congress, could be fairly put to rest: of which, this is one, and the expediency of the Military Academy is another. With regard to the prosecution of internal improvements, such as embrace great main post roads, military roads, and such canals are obviously necessary to the defence and supply of the country in a state of war, it is gratifying to the friends of this power in the Government to find that it comes out of every contest with renewed strength. Considering it as almost the only beneficent power of the General Government, we are rejoiced to see it survive the assaults of its adversaries.

We cannot believe that this Government was ever designed as a mere machine for taking money from the pockets of the People, to maintain armies and navies and foreign embassies. Such establishments are necessary to the public defence; but to give to them any real utility or value, it is necessary that we should have something worth defending. Let our Government, then, do every thing they can, constitutionally, to benefit agriculture, commerce, and manufactures and to facilitate commerce and intercourse among the States. Towards these objects, the General Government, in its national parental capacity, can do much, and we trust will not halt in its policy.

The debate on this subject will be published at large, when the particular views of each member will be made known to his constituents. This question is one which happily, can hardly be forced into an connexion with the Presidential question, all will therefore endure argumentative and calm deliberation. A debate, thus characterised the People, in the quiet of their peaceful homes, will read and ruminate upon.—*Nat. Int.*

New Works.—Washington Irving has at length completed his Life of Columbus, after the most diligent application for several years, with every advantage of materials, and means of obtaining facts. If he succeeds in imparting any of the interest connected with his previous works to the present, it will be read with the greatest avidity for it is a work which has long been wanting in the literary world.—*Noah.*

Samuel Yarnell, the driver of the Worcester and Boston Accommodation Stage, has absconded with 1,978 dollars, which had been entrusted to him by the Worcester Bank, to deliver to Mr. Wm. Hillyard, of Boston. A reward is offered for his apprehension. [He has been taken, and the money recovered.]

A person in Boston advertises two pews in the Rev. Mr. Dean's meeting House, one in the Rev. Mr. Ballon's and one in the Rev. Mr. Ware's, all which will be sold cheap for cash, or *exchanged for lottery tickets.*

The Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened in this city yesterday. About 73 ministers were present, being nearly all the members of the Conference.—*Raleigh Star.*

The Season.—During the last, and the early part of the present week, we have experienced the vicissitude of the different seasons. Heat and cold, have succeeded each other like the shifting scenes in a Phantasmagoria. The quantity of rain which has fallen, has been greater than we usually experience during the prevalence of the Vernal Equinox. There has been great freshets in the Savannah and Ocmulgee; and our own little Oconee, for several days past, has presented the appearance of a mimic sea, chafing, and tossing itself about, as if all the Naiads and Neriads were dancing Dutch waltzes. We apprehend that the low lands on the water courses throughout the State, must have suffered considerably from inundation.—*Geo. Southron.*

Rain.—It is thought that within the last three months, *five* feet of water, in rain, have fallen in the middle states. From 46 to 48 inches, have hitherto been considered the average *annual* amount falling in rain and snow, in this country.

A melancholy accident occured on Stony Creek, in the north-western part of this county, on the 14th inst. A small boy, son of Mr. Andrew M'Crory, accompanied his father to his work in the morning, and seated himself near a tree, against which a fire had been kindled. The tree was soon burnt through, and falling upon the boy immediatly killed him.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have passed an act, appropriating $15,000 to the construction of a turnpike from Yorkhaven to the Harrisburg bridge, and the Commissioners appointed under the act, have already commenced operations, to ensure its completion the ensuing Summer. This is the only part which was wanting to complete the chain of artificial road from this city to Harrisburg the Seat of Government of Pennsylvania, and when this link is made, the distance from Washington to Harrisburg will be 110 miles, which may then be travelled in the mail stage in one day.—*Nat. Int.*

Turks Island.—By the schooner Cyprus, Simpson, arrived at Baltimore on Friday evening, in 13 days from Turks Island, we learn, (says the American) that immediately previous to her sailing, orders had been received from the Governor at Nassau, (N P.) to close the ports to American vessels, —in consequence of directions having been given to levy the tonnage duty.

Mr. Barker.—On the first page of this day's paper, it will be perceived, that Mr. Jacob Barker makes a low bow to the public—and, after nominating himself for *senator!* proceeds to tell a long story about the recent trials, and publishes testimony which legally could not be heard on those trials. Among other matters and things, it will be seen, that Mr. Barker charges Mr. Maxwell, the district attorney, with having received a fee of $300 from Mr. Eckford—this fee, it seems, was for other business, having no connexion with the pending trials; and indeed Mr. Barker exonerates Mr. Maxwell from any imputation, by stating the fact, that he wished to return the fee to Mr. Eckford, when he imagined it might be improperly construed. A Counsellor at Law, in extensive practice, may have private business transactions with persons whom, as District Attorney, it may be his duty to prosecute—besides, Mr. Eckford never offered a fee of $300 for improper objects. The District Attorney and Mr. Barker are at present in Albany, attending the Court of Chancery.—*Noah.*

Bishop White, of Philadelphia, in a letter to Bishop Hobart, says,—"I am much pleased with your letter to the Mayor of New York. There is no calculating the mischiefs which would follow from submission to such recommendation, which would soon grow into injunctions, or at least be construed to have the same right."

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, 15th Feb. 1828.

One of the most amusing members of the House of Representatives is Mr. Crockett of Tennessee. He showed me a day since his coat of arms upon a seal, and characteristic enough truly they were of the owner, being a rifle, a butcher's knife, and a tomahawk, surmounting his name. "I dont know why," says Mr. C. "I should be afraid to rise and address the House of Representatives, for I can whip any man in it."—and his appearance promises a fulfilment of his words. This is the gentleman who some time since boasted that he could wade the Mississippi, carry a steam-boat on his back, and whip his weight in wild cats. A very clever fellow too, but, like Sir Hilderbrand Osbaldistone, an enthusiast in field sports. He had lately a wager pending upon his skill with the rifle at a hundred yards, and staked a thousand dollars against five hundred that he would surpass his opponent in twelve shots, he firing without a rest, and allowing the opposite side to use one. His antagonist prudently paid forfeit, and Tennessee was triumphant.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The Steam Boat Robert Burns, bound from Red River to New-Orleans, with 400 bales cotton, took fire about 40 miles from town. So rapid was the flames, that the passengers barely had time to save their persons and baggage.

Never did an Irishman utter a better bull than did honest John; who being asked by a friend, "Has your sister got a son or a daughter," answered, "Upon my soul, I do not yet know whether I am an uncle or an aunt."

Our readers may recollect that we announced to the public, a few years since, that Mr. Jesse Delano had made an important improvement in the construction of fire-proof wrought iron chests, which promised to be of great utility to merchants and others in preserving their books and papers from fire. What we then predicted is established by the fact, that a chest of his manufacture remained in the fire during the burning of Messrs. Jackson & M'Jimsey's store, which was about 25 feet front and rear, 85 feet deep, and 75 feet high, filled with merchandize very combustible.—When the chest was dug out of the ruins, 60 hours after the fire commenced, it was found to have sustained no material injury; even the paint on the inside was scarcely blistered by the heat.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Cherokee Indians.—According to a statement lately furnished by Gen. Alexander Gray, (one of the U. S. Commissioners for treating with the Cherokee Indians) the population of the Cherokee Nation in North Carolina is 15,560. There are 147 white men married to Cherokee women, and 68 Cherokee men married to white women. There are 18 Schools in the Nation, and 314 scholars of both sexes; 36 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 762 looms, 2486, spinning wheels, 172 wagons, 2923 ploughs, 7683 horses, 22,531 black cattle, 16,932 swine, 2,566 sheep, 180 goats, 62 blacksmith shops, 9 stores, 2 tan yards; besides many other items not enumerated. There are likewise several public roads, ferries, and turnpikes in the nation.

New Tariff Bill.—Mr. Niles, of Baltimore, thinks that the tariff bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives, ought to be *amended* so as to read as follows; "*An act to* PROHIBIT *the manufacture of certain woollen goods in the U. S. and to prevent the increase on sheep, and for other purposes.*"

DIED,

In this town last evening, Mrs. ELLENOR M., the amiable consort of Peter J. Mallett, Esq.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Quantity rated.*	*From D.C.*	*To D.C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.	3	
Brandy, Cogniac -	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple -	do	33	37
Peach -	do	40	45
Bacon -	lb	6	8
Beeswax -	do	22	23
Butter -	do	15	20
Bagging -	yard	20	24
Coffee, Prime Green -	lb	17	13
2d & 3d qual. -	do	15	16
Candles, Mould -	do	16	
Spermaceti, -	do		34
Cotton - -	100lbs	9 40	
Corn - -	bushel	40	
Copperas - -	100lbs	4	5
Flax - -	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough -	bushel	75	80
Flour, Superfine -	barrel	4 25	
Fine -	do	4	
Fish, Herrings (none) -	do		
Mackerel -	do	5 50	6
Mullet -	do	4 50	5
Feathers - -	lb	25	
Gin, Holland -	gallon	90	1 25
Country -	do	43	45
Ginger - -	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 -	50 feet	3 75	4 50
10 by 12 -	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres, -	lb		
West India, -	do		
Iron - -	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal -	lb	2 75	3
Flotant -	do	2 75	3
Lime - -	cask	2	2 50
Lard - - -	lb	7	7½
Leather, Skirting -	do	30	35
Sole -	do	25	28
Bridle -	side	3	4
Lead, Bar -	lb	8 50	9
Logwood - -	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses - -	gallon	32½	40
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb	8 50	9
Wrought -	do	18	20
Shingles - -	1000	1 50	2
Oats, - -	bushel		30
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	18	20
Linseed -	gallon	80	1
Pork - -	barrel		10
Pepper - -	lb	20	22
Pimento - -	do	28	30
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's -	Keg	7 50	8
Others -	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead -	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown -	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island -	do	70	80
New England -	do	40	
Rice - -	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags - -	lb	2	6
Shot - -	Bag	2 50	
Sugar, Mus. Prime -	100 lb	10	11
Common -	do	8 50	9 50
Loaf -	lb	19	20
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel	75	
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c. -	do		75
Salts, Epsom -	lb	10	12 50
Glauber -	do	5	
Steel, American -	do	8	9
E. Blistered -	do	16	18
German -	do	17	18
Salt-petre - -	do	12	15
Tallow - -	do	8 50	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp. -	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson -	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf -	100 lb	2 75	3
Manufactured -	do	5	20
Tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ x - -	box	16	18
Verdigris - -	lb	65	
Wheat - -	bushel	70	75
Whiskey - -	gallon	25	30
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira -	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe -	do	1 25	1 50
Port -	do	2 00	3 80
Malaga -	do	70	25

Trust Sale.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by William Johnson, to secure a debt due to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Friday, the 21st instant,

Fifty-three Shares

of the Capital Stock of said Company. Terms made known at sale JOHN CRUSOE, Treas'r.

Fayetteville, March 5, 1828. 61 3w.

Wanted,

ONE hundred cords *TAN BARK.*

H. G. NELSON.

March 5, 1826. 61-*tf.*

SHEEP AND WOOL.

[Extracted from the "Bulletin des Sciences Agricoles for July, 1827.

Sweden was the first nation that imported merino sheep from Spain. The earliest attempts to improve the native breeds were unfortunate, but in 1715, the efforts of the Swedish minister were successful. Merinoes were introduced into Saxony in 1765. The number first purchased was 200. Saxony has attained to a greater degree of perfection in this branch of industry than any other nation. In 1775 Maria Theresa, brought 500 merinoes into Spain; these were the first that appeared in Austria. The attempts of Prussia to introduce merinoes were not successful until 1816; but the king made large purchases in Spain. The French government purchased 357 merinoes in Spain in 1786, and placed them at Rambouillet.—They have since spread over the kingdom. It was not until 1800 that merinoes were imported into England. They had many prejudices and much opposition to encounter; they have since been extensively propogated in that country. The English love fat mutton, and prefer those breeds which will furnish them with the finest meat. They import merino sheep from Spain and Saxony. Italy has also attempted to improve her native breeds.

M. Ribbe endeavours to prove that there is greater profit in crossing native sheep with merinoes, than in forming flocks entirely of the latter.

According to the experiments of Dr. Parry, a merino cultivator in England, the first cross brings the wool of the progeny to the same fineness as that of the merinoes.]

The various sorts of wool are coarse or fine, long or short, hard or soft, elastic or not, curled, round or flat, crisped or not crisped. The fleece should be thick, and if it be well filled with oil it is a sign of its excellence. The hairs or fibres of merino and Saxony wool should be round, even, bright, pliant, not breaking easily, and of suitable length. When wool unites these qualities, it is called in Saxony, Electoral wool.

[The wool of sheep is nothing but crisped hair; in some varieties it resembles the hair of oxen; and in others the hair and wool are mixed.]

The filaments of merino wool should be well crisped or waved; the fineness of the fleece may be determined from the number of these curls, and from their smallness.—Wool of a superior quality has commonly 60 of these little bends. If merino sheep are not sheared, the wool continues to grow several years, but its growth diminishes every year, when the extremities perish and become brown. The small races of sheep produce more and better wool than the large ones. Sheep with broad heads do not yield as fine wool as those with slender heads.—Merinoes at their birth are covered with little flocks or tufts of curled wool, about as large as a grain of barley; the smaller these flocks are, the finer the fleece will be; the closer they are together, the more abundant will be the wool.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

Our Country.—Who among that band of patriots who exposed their lives and shed their blood to achieve our independence would have traced the faintest outlines of the dignified and important station that our country, which through their persevering exertions, their gigantic efforts, emerged from a state of servitude and oppression, would assume, in the course of half a century, among the nations of the earth!

Under the auspices of a constitution, probably the best ever adopted for the government of a free people, our political character has become fully established. The star spangled banner proudly floats on every part of the "limitable sea," and commands the respect of every nation. Our example has inspired the breasts of millions of men in other countries with a desire and a determination to be free—A desire which will be cherished and diffused throughout the globe; and a determination which will manifest itself by a manly resistance to regal tyranny and oppression. But the unexampled prosperity of our country is only an earnest of what will be accomplished. Every country must flourish where civil and religious liberty prevail—where the law of the land is thrown as a protecting rampart around the rights and privilges of every individual member of society—where no distinctions are made on account of birth and fortune, and *merit* is regarded as the only passport to office.

But the permanency of any government, however excellent its laws, however prosperous its situation, or unlimited its power and influence, will ultimately depend upon the virtue of its subjects, and we therefore say that our literary institutions, the dissemination of correct principles, with their attendants, light and knowledge, must have a decisive influence on our national character.—*Adv. and Journal.*

Tainted Meat.—We hear from different quarters, that a large quantity of meat, put up this winter, has become tainted, from the unusual warmth of the season. This meat should not be thrown away, as it can be restored to its original sweetness; first by soaking it away in recently prepared charcoal, two or three days; then washing and hanging it in the sun a few hours, and giving it a slight sprinkling of salt. Secondly, by washing the whole surface, by means of a sponge, or piece of clean rag, with the pyroligneous acid. This acid can be obtained from the druggists. As the first mode is the cheapest, and most convenient to the farmers, it will generally be prefereed.

Maryland Gazette.

A royal quarto was stitched and bound in *thirty-five minutes*, at the corner of Broad and Wall streets. Any binder who will *beat* this, shall be called *great.*—*N. Y. Statesmen.*

POETRY.

LIFE'S CHASE.

[*From the German of Schultze.*]

The chief of the huntsmen is Death, whose aim
Soon levels the brave and the craven;
He crimsons the field with the blood of his game,
But the booty he leave to the raven.
Like the stormy tempest that flies so fast,
O'er moor and mountains he gallops fast;
Man shakes
And quakes
At his bugle blast.

But what boots it, my friends, from the hunter to flee,
Who shoots with the shafts of the grave;
Far better to meet him thus manfully,
The brave by the side of the brave!
And when against us he shall turn his brand,
With his face to his foe let each hero stand,
And await
His fate
From a hero's hand.

From the New York Evening Post.

Oh! think not, when grief and misfortune surround thee,
That hope will ne'er beam on thy sorrowful eye:
Though the world in its gloom may be dreary around thee,
And dim every star that illumin'd thy sky
Though the future may come on thy visions at even,
Like the desert's waste, where no blossom appears,
And the past, the dear past, which thy childhood made heaven,
May only be seen through the medium of tears.
Each bloom that to-night every petal is closing
At morning will call back the bee to his feast,
And the sun, which afar in the west is reposing,
More brilliant to-morrow will rise in the east;
The clouds, that each gem of the night are concealing,
Will flit with the wind from the azure above;
And hope will arise from the ruins of feeling,
With beauties the heart may yet worship and love.

☞Notice.

THE Subcribers having been appointed by Mr. Duncan Thompson, his Trustees, to wind up and settle his business, and for other purposes set forth in a Deed of Trust made by him, dated the 8th inst. earnestly request all persons indebted to him, either by bond, note, account, or in any other manner, to come forward and make payment on or before the 1st day of April next, to Henry W. Ayer, who is authorised to grant discharges in his own and our names.—The Trustees will be constrained to commence suit, (however reluctantly) against all those who may disregard this notice.

CHARLES DEWEY, }
JOHN McLERAN, } Trustees.
HENRY W. AYER, }

Fayetteville, Feb. 20, 1828. 59-6w.

Fashionable JEWELRY, *Fancy Hardware,* MILITARY GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he is now opening, at the Store on Market Square, adjoining Mr. John McAen's Dry Goods Store, an extensive assortment of the above mentioned articles, imported direct from London, Birmingham and Sheffield, consisting, in part, of

Gold Jewelry.

Ladies and Gentlemen's fine Gold *WATCHES.*
Gentlemen's do. Silver do.
Fine Gold Chains.
Do. do. Seals, Keys, and Slides,
Do. do. Finger Rings,
Do. do. Ear Rings, Filligree Work,
Do. do. and fine gilt Neck Chains and Bracelets,
Ladies' extra fine Gilt, Steel, & Jet Waist Buckles.
Diamond, Pearl, Jet, Garnet, and Paste Broaches
Do. do. do. do. & cluster Finger Rings,
Ladies' Morocco Work Boxes,
Do. patent Dress Pins.

Silver Goods.

Table, Tea, Mustard & Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, &c.
Fruit Knives, self pointing Pencil Cases,
Spectacles, Tweezers, &c &c.

Plated Goods.

Superior Cut Glass Cordial Stands, silver edges,
Do do do Castor do do do.
Candlesticks, Bottle Stands, do do.
Snuffers and Stands, do do.
Table and Tea Spoons, &c. &c.
Britania Metal Tea Sets. Spoons, &c.

Military Goods.

Swords, Belts, Epaulettes, Pistols and Dirks.

Fine Cutlery.

Table and Desert Knives and Forks,
Pen Knives, Scissors, Razors, &c.

ALSO,

Japan'd Tea Trays, Bread Baskets, &c., Ladies' Reticules, Velvet and Bead Purses with Silver, Plated, Gilt and Steel Clasps, Superior Steel Chain Dog Collars, Whist Counters, Dressed Mashee Dolls, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Paste, Pomatum, Fancy Soaps, Lavender Water, Antique Oil, Shaving Boxes and Brushes with Looking Glasses, Segar Cases, Screw Pincushions, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Coral & Belts, Coral Necklaces, Rings for Children, Bone Salt and Tea Spoons, Whistles, &c, Superior Silk Watch Ribons, Pocket Books of a superior quality of all sizes.

Ladies' Tortoise Shell dress COMBS, a superior article, of all sizes.
Gentlemen's Pocket Combs, &c.

The above articles are offered at reduced prices for
P. N. BRENNAN.

N. B. The highest cash price given for Gold and Gold Silver.

February 15, 1828. 58*tf.*

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best quality,
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7. 57 tf

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

November 15. 45*tf.*

J. PEABODY,

Clock and Watch Maker, Jeweller, and Silver-Smith.

BEING resolved to devote my undivided time and attention to the above branches, which I promise to execute in a workman-like manner, at prices to suit the times; I will therefore dispose of my present stock of *FANCY HARDWARE* at cost, if better prices cannot be obtained, consisting of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,
Silver plated, and Britannia Ware,
Military Goods, and Musical Instruments.

With a great variety of Household and other Articles too numerous to mention.

January 31, 1828 56-8w.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of LA RUE & GILLIAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Subscribers feel obliged to call on their patrons for immediate settlement, and in case the cash cannot be had to give their bonds. A settlement can at any time be had by application to either of the subscribers.

DAVID O. LA RUE,
JAS. T. GILLIAM.

Fayetteville, Jan. 31, 1828.—56tf

A Reading Room,

FOR the accommodation of Citizens and Strangers, is opened *THIS DAY,* at the Lafayette Hotel. Price to Subscribers $5 per annum. Strangers admitted gratis. No citizen of the town admitted except such as subscribe. WM. TRACY.

December 20. 50tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1828.

McCorkle and Dejarnett vs. Hugh Ross. } Original Attachment, levied on 83¾ acres of land, &c.

The Ex'rs of John Flournoy vs. Same. } Original Attachment, levied on 83¾ acres of land, and def'ts interest in 3 negroes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Hugh Ross, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Fayetteville *Observer,* that the Defendant come forward at the next term of this Court, to be held for Anson County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied upon be held liable to Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, *Wm. Dismukes,* Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1828.

W. DISMUKES, *Clerk.*

59-6t—pr. adv. $3 15, pd

Notice.

THE Subscriber has an Office in the upper end of the Brick Row, near Hay Mount, south side of Hay Street, where he may be found at all times, when not out on business. He tenders his services to any Gentleman, who may have Job Writing, such as posting their books, making out accounts, &c. to do, and pledges himself, not only to be diligent, but also to use the utmost fidelity and secrecy in all matters relating to any writing committed to his care.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

November 20, 1827. 48tf;

Superior Work.

THE Subscriber has established a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, near to his Office on Hay Street, Brick Row, in which he has employed a first rate Smith, and expects to manufacture, in a style of superior workmanship, all kinds of Edge Tools, such as Axes, &c., and do any kind of Job Work in that line, with neatness and despatch.

☞*Horses Shod in the very best manner.*

WILLIAM LOCKE.

November 20, 1827. 48tf.

POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon.

A FRESH supply just received and for sale by the Subscriber, agent for the Proprietor.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

November 29. 47tf.

Notice.

THE Books, Accounts &c. of Mr. Cornelius J. Tooker have been assigned over to the Subscriber for settlement, &c. Therefore all those indebted to the said Mr T. will make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed indiscriminately in the hands of an officer for collection.

L. FITZHARRIS.

December 11. 50*tf.*

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

November 8, 1827. 1tf.

Delivery Bonds.

BLANK Bonds for the delivery of property to be sold under execution; for sale at this office, where Blanks of all descriptions may be had.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,* FOR 1828,

CONTAINING besides the usual Astronomica Calculations, some useful Essays on Agriculture a variety of valuable Recipes, and much instructing and entertaining matter, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville.

September 27.

Just Received,

BY THE STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

A Variety of *Beautiful FLOWERING BULBOUS ROOTS,* direct from Wm. Prince's Horticultural Garden, Flushing, Long Island. They are carefully packed up in boxes, containing from 35 to 56 in each, in a fine state of vegetation. Catalogues, prices, &c. may be had by applying at the Auction Store of L. Fitzharris.

WM. H. MAFFITT, *Agent.*

February 1 1828. 57tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 127. 43tf.

Cheap Goods.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE N. YORK AUCTIONS,

A Great variety of cheap *DRY GOODS,* consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics,* of all kinds, *Fancy Articles, Perfumery,* &c. &c. &c., which we are disposed to sell on very favorable terms for cash, or exchange for most kind of Country Produce.

ALSO,

1 Pipe choice Cogniac Brandy,
1 do real Holland Gin
3 do Madra and Canary Wine,
1 Hhd. Jamaica Rum, (10 years old)
1 do St. Croix, do.
5 Qr. casks Teneriffe and Malaga Wine,
4 Casks Town Stout and Phila. Porter,
Fresh Imperial and Hyson Tea,
N. York Crackers, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, May 1. 44-*tf.*

For Sale by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Brit Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. Good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. Old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags Lime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Race Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 18[illegible]

North Carolina *ALMANACKS,* FOR 1828.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the publishers, have just received a supply, which they will sell by the gross, dozen or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

September 20, 27. 37tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 5 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19–tf.

Mrs Hansford

INFORMS her friends, that she has removed from the house which she has occupied for some years past, and taken as her future residence, the commodious and convenient tenement on Main street, next door to the Bank of Virginia. The situation of this house cannot be surpassed, as a convenience for travellers, by any in Norfolk. It is in the immediate centre of business, and within a few minutes walk of the Steam Boats and Stage Offices, and has recently been thoroughly repaired, and fitted up and furnished in a manner suitable for the accommodation of genteel boarders. There is also attached to the establishment, a very good Stable; and the attendance in the house, in which new arrangements have been made, will, it is believed, be always satisfactory.

The following are her TERMS, which, it is hoped, will be considered reasonable; and which are *reduced* suitably to the times:

Board and lodging for one person, per annum,			$250
Do	do	do for a quarter,	70
Do	do	do for a month,	28
Do	do	do for a week,	8
Do	do	do for a day,	1 25

Families will be accommodated on terms liberally proportioned to the above rates; and the *extra* charge for wine, &c. will be moderate.

Norfolk, Va, January 3, 1828. 53-9w.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
10 do Porto Rico do.
10 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
5 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

December 13, 1827. 49tf.

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 54tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Sampson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827.

Nancy McKinie vs. Richard McKinie. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing in this case, that the defendant was not to be found, and that an Alias Subpœna and copy of Petition had been left at his usual place of abode, (when he fled this State,) fifteen days before this Court,

Ordered, therefore, That publication be made in the two Newspapers in Fayetteville, for three months, for Defendant to come in and answer, plead or demur, on or before next Court, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

W. McKAY, *C. S. C.*

Just received and for Sale,

A Case of *WINDOW BLINDS,* which are now open and ready for examination, at the Auction Store of the Subscriber.

L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*

January 31, 1828. 56tf.

Music, French, Drawing and Painting on Velvet.

MRS. *BEZE PERRY* informs her friends, and the public generally, that having returned from Columbia, South Carolina, and settled herself again here, she will, on the 16th of this month, open a school for Young Ladies, to teach them Music, French, Drawing and Painting on paper, also painting on velvet.

The classes in French and Drawing will be each, three times a week, from 12 o'clock till half past 1.

Music Lessons three times a week, three quarters of an hour each lesson, and at such hour as will suit young ladies.

TERMS.

Music, three lessons pr. week, per quarter,	$15
Drawing and Painting on velvet per do.	10
French per do.	10

Fayetteville, 12th July, 1827. 27tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in part received their FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES:

The whole of which is expected to arrive during the ensuing week, which they offer to their friends and the public in general *low* for *CASH.* Their Stock will consist in part of the following

ARTICLES, Viz.

30 Hhds N. O. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
25 bbls loaf and lump - - do
10 hhds prime Laguyra Coffee,
40 bags Mountain St. Domingo do.
5 do Pepper,
50 pieces cotton Bagging, 42 inches,
25 coils bale Rope,
1 box choice Cavendish Tobacco,
75 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do Rye Whiskey,
10 do N. E. Rum,
10 do American Gin,
5 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
3 do Antigua Rum,
1 do Shrub,
6 pipes old Cogniac Brandy, (*favorite brands,*)
3 do old Schedam Gin,
5 quar casks Teneriffe, } WINES.
5 do do Sherry.
½ pipe old Madeira,
8 half pipes sweet Malaga,
10 do quar. casks do.
2 quar casks old Port,
8 boxes Imperial, } TEAS.
6 do G. Powder,
4 do Y. Hyson, } LATEST IMPORTATION.
1 hhd Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo, in packages of from 3½ to 4 lbs. each,
30 kegs Orange Powder,
1 box Mustard (for family use)
5 boxes sperm Candles,
5 casks choice Goshen Cheese,
1 cask Epsom Salts, (warranted genuine)
10 kegs ground Ginger,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,
50 bags Shot, assorted Numbers,
101 in whole, half and quarter boxes fresh Malaga Raisins, warranted fresh, and well worthy the attention of families,
18 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
With many other articles in their line.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

ALSO,

10 cases of WOOL HATS,
9 do fine fur do.
4 do wool and cotton Cards,
13 pieces twilled negro Cloth,
10 reams writing Paper,

Knives and forks, butchers knives, shoe knives, single and double bladed pen and pocket knives, pad locks, stock locks, gun locks, trunk locks, butt hinges, wood screws, horse pleghms, nail and spike gimlets, table spoons, lead faucetts, sheep shears, keyhole, tenant and hand saws, claw hammers, club and cooper's axes, shingling hatchets, post and yankee coffee mills, shovels and tongs, steel-yards, poll chains, screw augers, gouges and chissels, chest hinges, shoe pincers and rasps, curry combs, saw mill files, cow hide whips, plated spurs, razors, shaving boxes, spectacles and cases, black-lead and slate pencils, English slates, boxes soap, German, English and cast steel, castings, trace chains, blacksmiths hammers, &c. &c. &c.

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, as they will be sold low for cash to close a consignment.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 23. 42-tf.

Lafayette Hotel, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells,* the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments,* particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors,* recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 30tf.

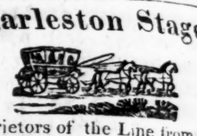
Notice.

THE Books and Accounts of Capt. A. M[illegible] assigned over to the subscriber, A[illegible] indebted to the said A. McNair, will make ate payment otherwise they will be sued nately.

MATTHEW RYBURN,

November, 8, 1827.—44*tf.*

Charleston Stages.



THE Proprietors of the Line from this Godfrey's Ferry, are prepared to co Passengers daily with the Mail, and to accom with an Extra, so as to avoid travelling at

Fayetteville, November 1, 1827.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to the Stores formerly occ Mr. Wm. L. Hawley, and Mr. Charl and is now opening a very large and splend ment of

DRY GOODS, *HARDWARE & GROCER*

All of which were purchased at the late Sales in New York; and will continue to rec supplies by every arrival from his House in Country Merchants, and others wishing to plies, will please call and examine the *Assortment in this State.* He is very thankful liberal patronage which he has received opening in this place.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1827.

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by
JOHN LIPPITT

Jan. 17, 1828.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, has received his *FALL Supply,* consisting variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought the New York auctions, a considerable part original package sales, and will be sold, either wholesale or retail, at very low prices for Merchants from the country will do well to examine for themselves. His assortment consists part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton flores
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded bric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw hats
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McA[illegible]

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1827.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, [illegible] vember Term, 1827.

Whitfield Sutton, *vs.* Thomas Sutton.—*Attach*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court Thomas Sutton, the Defendant in this case, an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore *Or That* publication be made for three months in the *rolina Observer,* that unless said Defendant shall forward and plead or replevy within that time judgment final by default will be entered up him.

THOS. I. FAISON, C

December 27th, 1827.

Blanks of all kinds

For Sale at this Office.